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PATRICK J S INOUYE P S			BARQADLE, YASIN M	
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SUITE 258 SEATTLE, WA	A 98104		2153	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



		Ω_{II}
•	Application No.	Applicant(s)
·	09/851,648	HUANG ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Yasin M Barqadle	2153
The MAILING DATE of this communication a		rith the correspondence address
Period for Reply		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by staf Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of this od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI tute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08</u>	<u>8 May 2001</u> .	
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ T	his action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allow		
closed in accordance with the practice unde		
Disposition of Claims		
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are pending in the applicati	ion.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are rejected.		
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	d/or election requirement.	
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam	niner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) = 3	accepted or b) \square objected to	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeya	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor	rection is required if the drawin	ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form P1O-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 	nents have been received.	
Certified copies of the priority docum	ents have been received in	Application No
3. Copies of the certified copies of the	priority documents have bee	en received in this National Stage
application from the International Bu	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	at raceived
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	list of the certified copies no	ot received.
Attachment(s)	_	
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		w Summary (PTO-413) lo(s)/Mail Date
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE Paper No(s)/Mail Date	,	of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international applicat ion by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

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Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8-12, 14-18 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Slivka et al USPN (6256668).

As per claim 1, Slivka et al teach a system for providing Webbased remote security application client administration in a distributed computing environment (fig. 2 and fig. 7), comprising:

a self-extracting configuration file containing an executable configuration file (col. 15, lines 53-58) that is self-extractable on a target client into an administered security application [col. 13, lines 26-37];

an executable control embedded within an active administration Web page [col. 13, lines 26-47 and col. 18, lines 53-67], the executable control being triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causing dynamic Web content to be generated therefrom [col. 13, lines 26-47];

a Web server (fig. 6, server 118) exporting a Web portal comprising the active administration Web page to a browser application (fig. 7, 146; col.13, lines 3-15 and abstract) independent of a specific operating environment (col. 11, line 43 to col. 12, line 18) and interpreting the executable control to facilitate copying of the self-extracting configuration file to the target client [col. 13, lines 26-47 and col. 15, lines 1-35].

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As per claim 2, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, further comprising:

the Web server (fig.3, 40 and fig. 6, 118) facilitating copying of the self-extracting configuration file concurrently to a plurality of target clients [col. 5, lines 15-46 and col. 15, lines 1-35].

As per claim 4, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, further comprising:

the Web server monitoring the status of the copying of the self-extracting configuration file to at least one target client [col. 16, lines 1-38].

As per claim 5, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, further comprising:

the Web server reporting the status of security application configuration on at least one target client [col.7, lines 39 to col. 8, line 5].

As per claim 6, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, further comprising the self-extracting configuration file performing at least one of an installation, configuration, updating, and patching of the security application by executing the executable configuration file [col. 13, lines 26-47].

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As per claim 8, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, wherein the executable configuration file comprises at least one of a virus scanning, virus screening, active security, firewall, and VPN performance reporting application [col. 16, lines 1-38 and col. 17, lines 12-55].

As per claim 9, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, wherein the executable configuration file is a cabinet archival file [col. 15, lines 20-35].

As per claim 10, Slivka et al teach the system according to Claim 1, wherein the distributed computing environment is TCP/IP compliant [col. 6, lines 25-28].

As per claim 11, Slivka et al teach a method for providing Webbased remote security application client administration in a distributed computing environment (fig.3 and fig. 6), comprising:

storing a self-extracting configuration file containing an executable configuration file that is self-extractable on a target client into an administered security application [col. 13, lines 26-47 and col. 15, lines 1-35];

providing an executable control embedded within an active administration Web page, the executable control being triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causing dynamic Web content to be generated therefrom [col. 13, lines 26-47 and col. 18, lines 53-67. see abstract];

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exporting a Web portal comprising the active administration Web page to a browser application independent of a specific operating environment (col. 11, line 43 to col. 12, line 18 and (col.13, lines 3-15); and

interpreting the executable control to facilitate copying of the self-extracting configuration file to the target client [col. 13, lines 26-47 and col. 15, lines 1-35].

As per claim 12, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, further comprising:

facilitating copying of the self-extracting configuration file concurrently to a plurality of target clients [col. 5, lines 15-46 and col. 15, lines 1-35].

As per claim 14, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, further comprising:

monitoring the status of the copying of the self-extracting configuration file to at least one target client [col. 16, lines 1-38].

As per claim 15, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, further comprising:

reporting the status of security application configuration on at least one target client [col.7, lines 39 to col. 8, line 5].

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As per claim 16, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, further comprising:

performing at least one of an installation, configuration, updating, and patching of the security application by executing the executable configuration file [col. 13, lines 26-47].

As per claim 17, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, wherein the executable configuration file comprises at least one of a virus scanning, virus screening, active security, firewall, and VPN performance reporting application [col. 13, lines 26-47].

As per claim 18, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, wherein the executable configuration file is a cabinet archival file [col. 16, lines 1-38 and col. 17, lines 12-55].

As per claim 20, Slivka et al teach the method according to Claim 11, wherein the distributed computing environment is TCP/p-compliant [col. 6, lines 25-28].

As per claim 21, Slivka et al teach the computer-readable storage medium holding code for performing the method according to Claim 11 [col. 4, lines 53-67].

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3,7,13, 19 and 22-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Slivka et al USPN (6256668) in view of Kraenzel et al USPN (6742026).

As per claim 22, Slivka et al teach a system for remotely administering a client application using a Web-based portal in a TCP/IP-compliant environment (fig.3, 40 and fig. 6, 118), comprising:

storing an archival configuration file capable of selfextracting on a target client into an executable configuration file [col. 35-50];

an executable control into an active administration Web page, the executable control being triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causing dynamic Web content to be

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generated therefrom [col. 13, lines 26-47 and col. 18, lines 53-67];

a Web server (fig.3, 40 and fig. 6, 118), serving the active administration Web page to a browser application to a requesting administrator (col. 11, line 43 to col. 12, line 18), comprising:

a transfer module interpreting the executable control upon successful credentialing to facilitate substantially concurrent copying of the self-extracting configuration file to at least one target client [col. 5, lines 15-46 and col. 15, lines 1-35].

Regarding claim 22, although Slivka et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention, he does not explicitly show a security module confirming credentials for requesting administrators against a list of authorized administrators. Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Slivka et al, as evidenced by Kraenzel et al USPN. (6742026). In analogous art, Kraenzel et al whose invention is about a system for providing distributable runtime to services and application, disclose security module confirming credentials for requesting administrators against a list of authorized administrators [Col. 5, lines 39-46 and col. 10, lines 50-65]. Giving the teaching of Kraenzel et al, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Slivka et al by employing the layered security module of Kraenzel et al because it allows the flexibility for controlling access to all or part of an

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application so that users with the right credentials would be permitted to perform tasks based on their access lever of security.

As per claims 23 and 27, Slivka et al teach the invention, further comprising:

the Web server continuously monitoring the status of the copying of the self-extracting configuration file to the at least one target client [col. 7, lines 14-49]; and

the Web server generating a status event upon completion of the copying [col.7, lines 39 to col. 8, line 5].

As per claims 24 and 28, Slivka et al teach the invention, further comprising:

the Web server reporting the status of each application configuration on the at least one target client [col.7, lines 39 to col. 8, line 5].

As per claims 3 and 13, Kraenzel et al teach the invention, further comprising:

the Web server checking administrator credentials while exporting the Web portal against a list of authorized administrators [Col. 5, lines 39-46 and col. 10, lines 50-65].

As per claim 26, this claim has similar limitations as claim 22 above. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale.

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As per claims 19, 25 and 29, Kraenzel et al teach the invention, wherein the active control is an Active X-compliant control [col. 9, lines 24-33].

As per claim 30, Slivka et al teach the computer-readable storage medium holding code for performing the method according to Claim 26 [col. 4, lines 53-67].

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 703-305-5971. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 703-305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yasin Barqadle

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100